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New of a Day

Bank Destroyed.

Swan Lake, Man., Feb. 2.—The Bank of Hamilton building here was burned to the ground yesterday. Everything was burned. The bank clerks had barely time to escape.

Opposed to Order.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade is preparing a protest to be sent to Ottawa against the new order closing the post office here on Sunday. There is indignation among business men over the order.

Many Fishermen Lost.

Christiana, Feb. 2.—Heavy loss of life has occurred among the fishing fleets that were caught off the storm-swept coasts. The bodies of ten fishermen have been washed up at Lofodon Isles. Nine smacks manned by forty mariners are missing.

Thrown From Carriage.

St. Stephen, Feb. 2.—Mr. C. E. Huestis, manager of the Maritime Edge Tool Company, was thrown from his carriage today by the sudden starting of his horse and badly hurt. He narrowly escaped a severe injury in a similar accident on Monday.

April 4.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The fourth annual competition for the Earl Grey dramatic trophy will be held during the week of April 4th and unusual distinction is to be conferred on the event by the presence of Sir John Hare, the noted English actor, who is coming out to judge the contest as a personal favor to Earl Grey.

Protest Bill.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The Canadian Bible Association at its annual meeting here yesterday, passed a resolution advising against adoption of the Miller anti-betting bill now before parliament on the grounds that such a measure would be a blow to horse breeding. They advocated strict legislation against hand book making.

Naval Airship.

London, Feb. 2.—The first British naval airship will be launched within a few weeks. The airship, which will carry a crew of six, was designed by Spencer, of Highbury, for the purpose of patrolling the North Sea. It will be of the rigid type, and will be the largest of its kind, the world's largest Zeppelin machine. A special feature is a magazine for carrying explosives.

Appeals to Legislature.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Lester McConnell Coulter, a Nova Scotia doctor, has applied to the legislature for a special enactment permitting him to practice in Ontario. He states in his petition that he has applied more than once to the Ontario Medical Council for permission to do this, but without avail. The Council claims Coulter has no university matriculation papers.

Antonich's Court.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 2.—Thomas Kelly, arraigned in Judge Phelan's court in Detroit yesterday charged with having deserted his wife, astonished the court by announcing that the woman was not his wife, but that he had tricked her into a fake marriage fifteen years ago in Ottawa. The woman, formerly Grace Healey, daughter of respectable Ottawa people, said this was her first information that she was not Kelly's wife. Judge Phelps immediately ordered Kelly to wed the woman, and a license was hurriedly sent for. He donned judicial robes and himself performed the ceremony.

Inquest at Sudbury.

Sudbury, Ont., Feb. 2.—The inquest into the Spanish river wreck was continued yesterday, but no evidence was adduced to show the real cause of the disaster. The theories of spread rails, falling brake beam, or loose or broken truck, which usually suffice to

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FROM MILL TO MILL

THE LIFE STORY OF ALEXANDER GIBSON

(From Busy Man's for December.)

If Alexander Gibson had achieved his success in the United States he would long since have been featured in the Sunday newspapers and popular magazines. Had he lived his life in the England of the early nineteenth century, his name and deeds would have been embalmed in such valuable books as Samuel Smiles' "Self Help."

But as he has spent his days in a quiet corner of the Dominion, working unostentatiously at his chosen calling, doing his good deeds so that his right hand knew not what his left hand was about, his life story has not yet been drawn upon to illustrate the great lessons of industry, thrift and obedience to the Golden Rule.

In his native province of New Brunswick, Alexander Gibson, of Marysville, is looked up to with universal respect and admiration. In the eyes of his friends and neighbors he is regarded as combining in his person all the good points of Rockefeller and Carnegie, with none of their defects. He is a member of the school board of his town, and has been an important point on the map commercially, and a place of happy homes socially, in which dwell a contented and prosperous people. What better service could any man render to humanity than this?

Started as a Mill Hand.

It was many a long year ago that a youth appeared before a foreman of one of the saw mills at Milltown, a pretty little burg near the mouth of the St. Croix river, and applied for a job. The youth had come in from the country near by. He had no capital, except a good constitution, a practical mind, a great energy, and a great capacity for work. His services were accepted and the name of Alexander Gibson was inscribed on the payroll of the mill, at the rate of \$1 per day. In this humble way, the career of the future mill owner and manufacturer began.

His advance was rapid, as might be expected from one endowed as he was. It was not many years before he had gained control of one of the Milltown mills and set up in business for himself. Transferring the scene of his operations to Lepreau, where he learned that the lumbering industry was not being successfully handled, he soon brought about a new state of affairs and presently withdrew from the St. Croix River with considerable profits.

Removal to Nashwaak.

He then removed to the Nashwaak and purchased the lumber mill there, together with a large area of timber lands, to which he added from time to time by purchasing reserves from the New Brunswick government. Here he continued his lumbering operations with marked success until he was recognized generally as the lumber king of the province.

But Mr. Gibson did not limit his activities to lumbering. He became interested in cotton manufacturing, and at Marysville, near Fredericton, the provincial capital, he erected one of the largest and best equipped cotton mills in the Dominion. This mill gives employment to five hundred hands, and has a capacity for many more. It has been pronounced by English experts to be superior in equipment to many of the great British cotton mills.

MILCH COWS ON DECREASE

Remarkable Statement of Andrew Border M. P. in Addressing Ontario Farmers—Conditions in the Provinces.

Aylmer, Jan. 31.—Of peculiar interest in view of the discussion going on concerning the high cost of living was the address of Andrew Border, M. P., for Dupont, who was the principal speaker at the recent meeting of the West Elgin Conservatives here. "In this agricultural country," he told a large audience made up mainly of farmers, "we should keep pace with the population, and not only that, but increase the exports. The figures given out by the Ontario government—and the same ones are true of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—show that we had three years ago in Ontario 76,000 more milch cows than we have today. In other words in Ontario alone we have over 25,000 less cattle than three years ago. That tendency is wrong.

"Well, I am willing to say that to some extent that was brought about by the very great drought there was in the country two years ago. People got rid of the poorest milkers, and also sold off the young cattle for the winter. But there is another serious problem which faces the farmer, and that is the scarcity of help.

"The Agricultural Department, which is professing to bring in hundreds of agricultural immigrants, are bringing out people who seek the cities. That should not be so.

"We have shipped less butter, and eggs and bacon and hams and poultry of all kinds. These things should be on the increase, and not on the decrease. 'Oh! they say, 'We are eating more,' but this agricultural country should keep pace with the people.

"I find no fault with the West. It is the heritage of the older Provinces, and they have a right to possess their

For several years the mill was operated by Mr. Gibson personally, but with advancing years he deemed it wise to transfer the control and management to younger men, and now the Marysville mill forms one of the chain of mills operated by a Montreal syndicate. It still stands, however, as a monument to his genius.

Railway Enterprises.

The necessity for adequate transportation facilities early impressed itself on Mr. Gibson, and he was personally instrumental in constructing a good many miles of railroad in his province. The Canada Eastern Railway, now a part of the Intercolonial system, was his most important undertaking. This runs from Fredericton along the valley of the Nashwaak river, crosses the Miramichi portage, and then follows the river of that name to Logville, five miles below Chatham, on the main line of the Intercolonial. He was also interested in the construction of what is now the Gibson branch of the C. P. R., running from Gibson to Grand Falls. Another important undertaking was the big steel bridge across the river St. John at Fredericton.

Personally, Mr. Gibson is a man of exceedingly temperate character, and in him, the cause of temperance has always found a strong advocate. In fact, so strong were his views that he secured the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in Marysville many years ago.

His views on clothing and diet are interesting to note. Plenty of water, he has said in my hearing, may I externally, is his great remedy for all the ills humanity is heir to physically. Although not a vegetarian he believes that it is wiser to eat very little meat. He invariably wears woolen clothes, and trusts each other.

Generous Deeds.

But Mr. Gibson not only cares for himself physically and morally, but he has a very deep interest in the welfare of those beings with whom he has brought into contact during his long life of eighty-nine years. It is well known that on a number of occasions he has struck off his ledger accounts of debtors whom he knew to be in serious financial difficulties. It is also common knowledge that he has voluntarily paid the expenses of young men who were struggling for the first time in the profession of law. He has also furnished the necessities of life have arrived in the nick of time to relieve the distress of needy families.

Marysville has been improved and beautified by his generosity. For the work people in his mills Mr. Gibson erected quite a number of neat and comfortable two-story dwellings and also several large boarding houses for the unmarried men. The fine Methodist church, with its attractive interior furnishings, was erected by him while he also furnished the site for the Anglican church.

Of his two sons, Alexander Gibson, Jr., may be said to have followed in the footsteps of his father. He has served the same constituency in the Dominion Parliament. So that Mr. Gibson, Sr., may be said to have not only served his own day and generation well, but to have provided for a continuance of that service in the next generation.

WAST INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

Mons. Weill of Famous Family of French Iron Masters Visits Ottawa to Discuss plans for Branch in the Dominion.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Plans are maturing for the establishment in Canada of a branch of the Aciéries de France (French Steel Company) on a large scale. Mons. Andre Weill, a member of the distinguished French family, which has been identified with the steel industry in France for more than two centuries, is in Ottawa, and in company with the company's expert and prominent Canadian business men, has personally inspected water power sites and property suitable for the large plant which the Aciéries de France will require for the extension of its business to this continent.

Water power is required because the steel industry of the Dominion from this time on will take advantage of the newly perfected electro-thermic process of smelting. The Ottawa valley possesses not only iron ore in abundance but also, many times over, the electric power which will be required to run the blast furnaces and consequently hitherto have been of no commercial value. He points out that in electric smelting waste power is not now useful for any other purpose may be employed. He urges that the best bogs of Ontario can produce a peat coke useful as reducing material for operation of electric furnaces and Canada thereby can be made independent of fuel imports for metallurgical processes.

Will Invest Large Capital.

Mr. Weill, who at one time was attached to the French Embassy at Washington, stated last night that his company was prepared to make a very large investment of capital by

heritage. But they have no right to go back on their heritage in any sense. "In Ontario there are 100,000,000 acres of land. Only 24,000,000 acres of that has passed from the Crown to the people, yet in the hands of the people are 102,000,000 acres, and out of that 80,000,000 have not been surveyed. Then we hear people talking of going to the West to get land."

REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

Rev. J. O. Troop Defines His Position With Respect to Unitarianism at His Son's Installation Into New Charge.

DECLARES SERMON CRUELY PERVERTED

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The congregation of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), Elgin street, on Saturday night received to their new pastored Rev. G. W. H. Troop, and several clergymen who were here yesterday in connection with the installation, where short addresses were given by Rev. R. J. Hutchison, former pastor of the Church of Our Father, but now of Toronto; Rev. F. R. Griffin, minister of the Church of the Messiah in West and Canada and editor of The Unitarian, and others.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop, an Anglican clergyman, who filled the pulpit at St. George's Anglican church yesterday, is the father of Rev. George W. H. Troop, and was present at the Saturday night reception service. He made a touching address, in which he said in part:

"It seems to be a providential thing that I should have been given an altogether unexpected opportunity to speak here. When I accepted Mr. Snowden's invitation to preach at St. George's church Sunday, I did not realize that it was the day appointed for my son's installation here. I rejoice for many reasons to be with you, and I am about to speak quite frankly. First of all, I am here as the greivous servant and worshipper of Jesus Christ, my Saviour and my God. Secondly, I am here as the father of him you have chosen for your minister, and of whom so many kind things have been said in my hearing. May I venture to say, even in his presence, that what has been said is well deserved. He and I have been chums all his life together; we know, we love, and trust each other.

Crueily Perverted.

"Then, I have also an opportunity of saying that a certain sermon of mine, preached not long after my son was accepted by the Unitarian society, was crueily (shall I say perverted?) I do not know who was the author of the really wanton misconception of that sermon. It was sent far and wide, and it was first shown to me in the columns of the New York Evening Sun. I can only say it was absolutely unwarranted. It contained words attributed to me which had never fallen from my lips—made from the whole cloth. The impression was given that I was in an excited condition and railed at Unitarians. Far from that being the case, I was careful to say that a convinced Unitarian was in a totally different area from one who was preaching Unitarianism within the Church of England, or any other church which did not stand for Unitarianism. It was not Unitarianism I was protesting against, but Unitarianism open and declared, as yours here tonight. Surely you will believe me when I say I have the profoundest respect for every man's conscience. Every man stands or falls to his own master. Who am I that I should judge another man's servant?

Against Treachery.

"All that I desire is that we should be thoroughly honest with each other, should not preach in a manner contrary to our convictions. I may say that when a man does take a stand, he must be loyal to the standard of the community in which he is ministering. It was veiled treachery that I spoke so strongly against. I honor my son for leaving the Church of England when he could not conscientiously remain there. I would far rather that he should be where he is today than he should be associated with me in the ministry, or that he should be a minister in the Church of England.

establishing a steel plant in Canada. While the water power available in the Ottawa valley is excellent, it is the high grade of steel which the French company produces must be made from Spanish ore. No means of cheap transportation of that ore to Ottawa now exists.

If the Georgian Bay canal were in operation today Ottawa might be chosen for the home of the new plant, but the probabilities are that it will be established in Montreal where water power is obtainable at more reasonable figures and where ore can be delivered by water. The Aciéries de France already does considerable business with Canada but finds that steel rails which it ships to Canadian railroads via New York seldom are delivered within six weeks. The advantages of a plant in America are numerous but the competition of the United States Steel Corporation has been too great to permit its establishment in the United States although the French company has large property at Buffalo.

Great Development Predicted.

This important policy on the part of the Aciéries de France is expected to pave the way for an astounding development of the steel industry in conjunction with Canada's wonderful water power and the electric smelting system. Although Canada has excellent resources in proximity to water power, at the present time great quantities of pig iron must annually be imported from the United States for the manufacture of steel. Mons. Andre Weill, Dominion Superintendent of Mines, accordingly has made an exhaustive study of electro-thermic smelting with gratifying results. Many Canadian magnates are too high in sulphur to be handled by the blast furnace and consequently hitherto have been of no commercial value. He points out that in electric smelting waste power is not now useful for any other purpose may be employed. He urges that the best bogs of Ontario can produce a peat coke useful as reducing material for operation of electric furnaces and Canada thereby can be made independent of fuel imports for metallurgical processes.

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MEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS Sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Regular price, \$1.00 NOW 75c.	GIRLS' FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS. Sizes, 11, 12, 13, 14. Regular price 60c NOW 38c.
MEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS Sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Regular price 75c NOW 60c.	CHILD'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS Sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10. Regular price, 55c NOW 34c.
WOMEN'S FELT LACE BOOTS (For Curling.) Sizes 3 and 4. Regular price, \$2.00 NOW 95c.	CHILD'S FELT BUCKLE SHOES Sizes, 3, 4, 5. Regular price, 75c. NOW 55c.

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should be somewhere preaching Unitarianism in violation of his ordination vows. May I now add this much: I have been dealt with very mercifully in this matter. It naturally cost me a great deal of pain, but I have passed into absolute confidence in God that the whole matter is perfectly safe with Him; that we are passing through a via dolorosa which is bringing us nearer to God and to each other. My mind is completely at rest about him.

Rev. G. W. H. Troop is a Canadian by birth. He was born at Halifax, N. S.

He was Anglican curate at St. John's church, Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, D. C., before he began to think over matters pertaining to the Unitarian doctrine. After looking into the matter carefully he decided to leave the Anglican fold. He became a Unitarian, and yesterday was formally installed as pastor of the Unitarian place of worship here.

COMET OF 1910 HAS ASTRONOMERS GOING

Remarkable Phenomena is Exhibited by Latest Celestial Wanderer Come Within Striking Distance of Earth.

Though scarcely a fortnight has elapsed since the first comet discovered this year was reported by a South African observer, at least one puzzling phenomenon has been exhibited by the celestial visitor. Its tail has split in two, one branch forming a considerable angle with the other. Sometimes the head of a comet divides, possibly as the result of collision with an unseen object in space. What has happened to the new comet, however, is evidently of a different character. The direction in which a comet's tail extends is governed by the repulsive action of the sun, but when two tails divide they apparently repel each other. Why they should do so is one of the problems the astronomers have not yet solved.

Whether the newcomer, says the New York Tribune, has ever been seen before is another question not satisfactorily answered. That it is identical with a comet discovered a century ago by Pons, but for some reason named after Wincke, is an opinion expressed in a despatch from Manila. The trouble with this conjecture is that Wincke's comet, which has a period of only 5.6 years, is not due in 1910. It can be positively affirmed, moreover, that the visitor is not Halley's comet, the return of which after an absence of seventy-four years, was reported in September last. Halley's comet, though increasing in brightness, is not yet visible without a glass, with a striking characteristic of Comet A 1910 is its exceptional brilliancy. Besides, Halley's comet is very much higher in the heavens, between Aldebaran and the Square of Pegasus. Enough of the path of the new comet has been noted to make computations of its full orbit possible and also to determine how long a time it takes to make a complete journey to and from the sun. It is interesting to note, also, that the orbit of the new comet coincides with those of any known comet. It is a positive announcement of the kind should be made before long, the conclusion that Comet A is an entire stranger will be justified.

In its flight through space the sun is continually passing through regions never before invaded by it. On its way it picks up one cometary wanderer after another, keeping some of them within its influence for long periods, and losing its hold on others after the briefest acquaintance. As at least half of the comets observed in the course of a year are new ones, there is at least an even chance that the brilliant object which has for several evenings outshone Venus never before entered the solar system.

SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND IS DEAD AT MONTREAL

Distinguished Banker and Financier Passes Away After Two Months Illness—Leaves Fortune of \$5,000,000.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Sir George Drummond died this morning after two months' illness. He leaves a widow and three sons, Huntley, Arthur and Guy. The latter returned from Paris a week ago to his father's bedside. Sir George is reputed to leave a fortune valued at about five millions.

The deceased was a son of the late George Drummond of Edinburgh. He was born on October 11, 1829. Sir George has been closely associated with the leading financial institutions of Canada. He was a former chairman of the Banking and Commercial Committee of the Senate, and a late president of the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. At the time of his death the deceased was president of the Bank of Montreal. He was also on the directorate of the Royal Trust Co., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal Investment and other companies.

The announcement of Sir George's death will be received with general regret throughout Canada.